Demu'lcent. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive.

Peaſe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the higheſt degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. See Demurrer.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred.* *Walton's Angler.*

2. To pauſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination; to heſitate; to delay the concluſion of an affair.

Upon this rub the Engliſh ambaſſadours thought fit to *demur*, and ſo ſent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

He muſt be of a very ſluggiſh or querulous humour, that ſhall *demur* upon ſetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wiſh'd, he eaſily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, ſo loth he was to think it true. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. To doubt; to have ſcruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is ſomething in our compoſition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, conſents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and reſolves and chuſes, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To Demu'r. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reaſon, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milt. P. L.*

Demu'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reaſon hath deep ſilence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undiſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Certainly the higheſt and deareſt concerns of a temporal life are infinitely leſs valuable than thoſe of an eternal; and conſequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be ſacrificed to them, whenſoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, Do, and we go ſnacks. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two moſt lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modeſt grace. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt and *demure.* *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modeſt: it is now generally taken in a ſenſe of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they ſhould do theirs. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There be many wiſe men, that have ſecret hearts and tranſparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abaſing of your eye ſometimes. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, ſpied a cat, that lay and looked ſo *demure* as if there had been neither life nor ſoul in her. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cat, transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
'Till mouſe appear'd, and thought himſelf ſecure. *Dryden.*

Jove ſent and found, far in a country ſcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ſerene;
From which ingredients, firſt, the dext'rous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the aukward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To Demu're. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Demu'rely. *adv.* [from *demure.*] With affected modeſty; ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a ſober habit,
Talk with reſpect, and ſwear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely.* *Shakeſp.*

Eſop's damſel, turned from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, 'till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next ſtood hypocriſy with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly. *Warb.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers! *Shakeſ.*

Demu'reness. *n. ſ.* [from *demure.*]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.

Her eyes having in them ſuch a cheerfulneſs, as nature ſeemed to ſmile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureneſs*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

Demu'rrage. *n. ſ.* [from *demur.*] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

Demu'rrer. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco vel morari.*] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controverſy conſiſts either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the caſe plain to the judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is aſſured of the law; and in ſuch caſe the judge, with his aſſociates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his aſſociates, then is there ſtay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elſe for all the juſtices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe, and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowel.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN. *n. ſ.* [ben, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a ſmall obliquity, under ground; diſtinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here diſperſed, ſome in the air, ſome on the earth, ſome in the waters, ſome amongſt the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 4.

2. The cave of a wild beaſt.

What, ſhall they ſeek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The tyrant's *den*, whoſe uſe, though loſt to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter ſhown. *Dryden's Fables.*

'Tis then the ſhapeleſs bear his *den* forſakes;
In woods and fields a wild deſtruction makes. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. *Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon ben imports both. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Dena'y. *n. ſ.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay.*] Denial; refuſal.

To her in haſte, give her this jewel: ſay
My love can give no place, bide no *denay.* *Sh. Twel. Night.*

Dendro'logy. *n. ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

Deni'able. *adj.* [from *deny.*] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuſe belief.

The negative authority is alſo *deniable* by reaſon. *Brown.*

Deni'al. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifeſt; no man more ready to confeſs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Refuſal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceſſion.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I muſt and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and haſty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other ſide, to find people ſo full of humanity, did comfort us. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He, at every freſh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all thoſe acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: thoſe are the proper ſcenes, in which we act our confeſſions or *denials* of him. *South's Sermons.*

Deni'er. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a propoſition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word virtue means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick, p.* i. *c.* 6. *ſ.* 3.

2. A diſowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was ſo fearful when Chriſt looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he ſhall look him into deſtruction. *South's Sermons.*

3. A refuſer; one that refuſes.

It may be I am eſteemed by my *denier*: ſufficient of myſelf to diſcharge my duty to God as a prieſt, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

Denie'r. *n. ſ.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two ſyllables.] A ſmall denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a ſous.

You will not pay for the glaſſes you have burſt?
——No, not a *denier.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

To DENI'GRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By ſuffering ſome impreſſion from fire, bodies are caſually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own ſuffitus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Hartſhorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all loſe its whiteneſs. *Boyle.*

Denigra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

Theſe are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, anſwerably whereto may be the natural progreſs. *Brown.*

In ſeveral inſtances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwiſe reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

Deniza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *denizen.*] The act of infranchiſing, or making free.

That the mere Iriſh were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchaſed by them. *Davies on Ireland.*

DE'NIZEN. } *n. ſ.* [from *dinaſddyn*, a man of the city, or *di-*
DE'NISON. } *neſydd*, free of the city, Welſh.] A freeman; one infranchiſed.

Denizen is a Britiſh law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies's Preface.*

Thus th' Almighty ſire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of bleſt abodes,
From whence theſe murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nurſing, be made to produce their ſeed out of their native ſoil; but corn, ſo neceſſary for all people, is fitted to grow and to ſeed as a free *deniſon* of the world. *Grew's Coſm. b.* iii. *c.* 2.

He ſummons ſtraight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid ſquadrons the ſails repair. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To De'nizen. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infranchiſe; to make free.

Pride, luſt, covetize, being ſeveral
To theſe three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their iſſue is inceſtuous;
Falſhood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

Their commendable purpoſe being not of every one underſtood, they have been in latter ages conſtrued as though they had ſuperſtitiouſly meant either that thoſe places, which were *denominated* of angels and ſaints, ſhould ſerve for the worſhip of ſo glorious creatures; or elſe thoſe glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of ſuch places. *Hooker, b.* v.

Predeſtination is deſtructive to all that is eſtabliſhed among men, to all that is moſt precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, underſtanding and will; for what uſe can we have of our underſtandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exerciſe have we of our wills? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Denomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks ſome principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The liking or diſliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or conſtitute it ſuch. *Dryden's Defence of Dramatick Poeſy.*

Philoſophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many ſects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are ſinners: the moſt righteous among us muſt confeſs ourſelves to come under that *denomination.* *Rogers.*

Deno'minative. *adj.* [from *denominate.*]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable.*

The leaſt *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greateſt integer being a year. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denomina'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name; the perſon or thing that cauſes an appellation.

Both the ſeas of one name ſhould have one common *denominator.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Denomina'tor *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* ſhews you, that the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 ſhews, that you take 6 of ſuch parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a ſingle broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number conſiſting of an unit, in the firſt place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, becauſe 5) 30 (6. This is alſo called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

Denota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken; to ſhew by ſigns; as, a quick pulſe *denotes* a fever.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye ſhall ſurely periſh. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admoniſh, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 815.

They impoſe their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war againſt all that receive them not. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. To threaten by ſome outward ſign or expreſſion.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Deſperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To leſs than gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 106.

The ſea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, firſt *denounce* the watry war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information againſt.

Archdeacons ought to propoſe parts of the New Teſtament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* ſuch as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Denou'ncement. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

Falſe is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curſe, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

Deno'uncer. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares ſome menace.

Here comes the ſad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of ſeparation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*denſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity; having ſmall interſtices between the conſtituent particles.

The cauſe of cold is the denſity of the body; for all *denſe* bodies are colder than moſt other bodies, as metals, ſtone, glaſs; and they are longer in heating than ſofter bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the leſs it is compreſſed, and conſequently the leſs *denſe* it is; and ſo the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To De'nshire. *v. a.* A barbarous term of huſbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denſhiring*, that is, *Devenſhiring* or *Denbighſhiring*, becauſe moſt uſed or firſt invented there. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

De'nsity. *n. ſ.* [*denſitas*, Latin.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion, or near approach of parts.

Whilſt the denſeſt of metals, gold, if foliated, is tranſparent, and all metals become tranſparent, if diſſolved in menſtruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariſeth not from their *denſity* alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air within the veſſels being of a leſs *denſity*, the outward air would preſs their ſides together; and, being of a greater *denſity*, would expand them ſo as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'NTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 198.

The *dental* conſonants are eaſy, therefore let them be next; firſt the labio-*dentals*, as alſo the lingua-*dentals.* *Holder's Elem.*

De'ntal. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

Two ſmall black and ſhining pieces, ſeem, by the ſhape, to have been formed in the ſhell of a *dental.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

DENTE'LLI. n. ſ. [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons, or *dentelli*, make a noble ſhow by graceful projections. *Spectator*, N°. 415.

Denticula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or thoſe ſmall oblique inciſions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Denti'culated. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with ſmall teeth.

De'ntifrice. *n. ſ.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice*? *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

The ſhells of all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh, being burnt, obtain a cauſtick nature: moſt of them, ſo ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

Denti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To diveſt; to ſtrip; to lay naked.

'Till he has *denudated* himſelf of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

Denuda'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *denudate.*] The act of ſtripping, or making naked.

To Denu'de. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To ſtrip; to make naked; to diveſt.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would *denude* ourſelf of all force to defend us. *Clarendon, b.* vi.

If in Summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*